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wrongs, fights his own battles, protects his own property. Force is his only weapon, and he uses it. In artificial society, he surrenders the power of doing this to certain constituted authorities, who act for him upon certain generally laid down and confirmed principles. The adoption of a universal court of judicature would be simply an extension of the same principle. Were society properly organized, to what incalculable results might it not lead! The beneficial industrial direction of its vast armies is among the most obvious, and yet the least valuable of its consequences."

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

**WAR COLD-BLOODED.**—In Col. Wymer's report of the battle between the British troops and Affghans, near the city of Candahar, on the 27th of March last, he says:—"I trust I may be permitted to bring to the Major General's notice the admirable practice of the artillery under Lieut. Turner's guidance, every shot from which told with *beautiful effect* upon the dense masses of the enemy."

"Beautiful effect!" How beautiful to butcher men by wholesale! What a monster must war have made this officer, before he could have used such language for such a purpose.

**DECLINE OF THE FIGHTING SPIRIT.**—The Philadelphia Evening Courier states that the demand for Bowie knives has abated recently, and that a dealer in cutlery in that city has disposed of a quantity bought for the Carthage market, at \$1 50 each, the original price being \$20. The inference, therefore, is, that the thirst for maiming and killing with these accursed weapons has declined in this country.

"A friend of ours," says another paper, "who resided some time in Louisville, Ky., lately, to ascertain the improvement of morals in respect to the use of weapons, consulted several dealers in cutlery. They informed him that in former years, the sale of BOWIE KNIVES, *pistols*, *Kentucky knives*, and *Arkansas tooth-picks*, constituted a very necessary, important, and somewhat profitable portion of their trade. But within three years, they had sold so few of these, that they had not, within that time, replenished their stock, nor should they probably ever purchase any more."

We have ourselves heard similar statements from residents or travellers in the duelling sections of our country. The popularity of once reputable murders is fast declining; and the worst passions of man generally flow in the channels of public sentiment.

**THE FEAR OF WAR INJURIOUS TO BUSINESS.**—In his speech at Boston last autumn, Mr. Webster said, "If I understand the matter, there were four or five great objects for which the whigs struggled. The first great object was to establish a permanent peace between this country and England; for, although there was no war, there was a perpetual agitation, which, by rendering men uncertain of the future, and by lessening their ability to calculate the chances of success, interfered with business one half as much as a war would have done."

The *fear* of war "one half" as injurious to business as actual war would be! Abolish the war-system, and nations would no more apprehend war than New England does duels. How much would such an event contribute to the stability and success of business in all its departments.

**HOW WOMEN ENCOURAGE WAR.**—Mr. Updike, during a debate in the recent legislature of R. I., "said that some encouragement was necessary to be given to companies in that section, or they would disband. He dwelt very happily upon the influence of the *ladies* in fostering a military spirit, and said that while they rained flowers, and waved handkerchiefs,

and bestowed smiles upon the companies of Providence wherever they appeared, these men would have to learn tactics at a tavern at the foot of Pine Hill, where there were but two dwelling-houses besides, and one of those was occupied as a bank. While there was this difference in their circumstances, additional encouragement should be given to the companies in the country. It was so gratifying to appear in the military companies of the city, that he should be almost tempted himself to volunteer if he lived there."

**WAR AND MISSIONS.**—"The war from without," says the last Report of the American Board of Missions, "which swept along the coast of Syria in the autumn of 1840, and transferred that country from the dominion of Mohammed Ali to that of the Sultan, was followed in the next year, by a civil war in which the Maronites and Druzes of Mount Lebanon contended for the ascendancy. This resulted, about the first of November last, in the triumph of the Druzes. Meanwhile Lebanon had become covered with ruins; and now, both parties being weakened by the struggle, the Turk comes in, but precisely with what ultimate design, is not yet known. At the latest dates, the leading Druze sheikhs had been imprisoned at Beyroot, and the Maronite patriarch, it is said, had difficulty in escaping the like fate.

The present effect upon our mission of so much revolution, and change, and uncertainty, of the misrule and anarchy all about, has been very unhappy. Some of the younger missionaries appear to be a good deal discouraged; and the older missionaries, not being able to read the providence of God amid such thick darkness, ride out the storm by the anchor which is cast 'within the vail.'"

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**OPERATIONS IN FRANCE.—SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN MORALS.**—The Society, in General Assembly, met in the great Saloon of the Palace of the Fine Arts, placed at its disposal by the Minister of the Interior. A numerous assembly, composed of ladies and eminent personages belonging to the two Chambers and the magistracy, were present at the meeting.

At twelve o'clock, the President, the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, supported by the members in office, and by the delegates of several national and foreign philanthropic societies, took the chair, and opened the sitting by the following address:—

"The Society of Christian Morals continues its good works. The General Secretary will render you an account of them. The zeal of its Committee has been unabated; you will hear the reports of each. Competition for prizes on the highest religious and social questions, has been opened; you will learn their happy results.

"Formerly some of its members, amongst others two of the present ministry, M. Guizot, and M. Duchatel, proclaimed a competition against national antipathies. A great number of our fellow-citizens had not long since sought an asylum in different countries, and recollecting this verse of Scripture, 'Thou shalt not abhor an Egyptian, because thou wast a stranger in his land;' they sought, therefore, by this competition, to efface in every mind that animosity between one people and another, which frequently leads to war, and which is so opposite to the religious sentiment of the love of our neighbor, which recognizes no limits either of situation or country. Therefore it was said at that time, that the Christian Morals Society had declared peace to the whole world.

"We now follow up this idea in associating ourselves with the English and American Peace Societies, and in treating, with the generous co-operation of that of London, the high question of the maintenance of concord amongst nations, which is certainly the most important of our social theories; and if our desires on this subject are regarded as utopian, let it be remembered that Montesquieu, who was no visionary, expressed similar ideas when he